

THE ARGUS.

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THE DUTY OF AMERICANS.

With the dispatch last night of the president's note to Berlin it is left to Germany to say whether the United States shall or shall not become involved in a world-wide war. This country has been finally committed to a policy from which there can be no turning back. The manner in which its declarations are received must determine its future course.

This is a grave moment in the history of America. Not since the issues of the Civil war were joined has so much been staked upon the stroke of a pen.

The president has not sought to provoke a rupture. He has exercised every possible precaution consistent with the honor of his country and the rights of humanity to avoid it. He has considered long and well before acting, because he realized, perhaps better than anyone else, the far-reaching effect of what he was about to do. His note to Germany is courteous, gentle and friendly. It is firm but it involves no threat or ultimatum.

There is reason to hope that the righteousness of the cause he has so ably placed shall serve as a guaranty against war. However, it is now left for another nation to say.

The president is the spokesman of the United States. It is his right and his duty under the constitution. He has not shirked and he has not faltered. He has met the duty and his people are commended to back him to the extent of their material resources and power.

The duty of all Americans is plain, and neither at home nor abroad is this misunderstood.

There is something for advertisers to ponder over in the action of the New Britain business, who, after an extensive use of magazine space to keep the name of the city before the public, have decided that newspapers are better suited for their purpose.

Having suffered an apparent slump in population recently the city of Milwaukee undertook a count of some 100,000, engaging 400 citizens to do the work. If the new figures are not satisfactory doubtless it will be charged that the enumeration made the common error of failing to count themselves.

Through the attention of their farm agent, South country farmers have been apprised of the outbreak of a fungus disease affecting alfalfa which has not made an appearance there. It is believed that they will be able to stamp it out before it spreads. This is one of the many ways in which a country agent protects the farmers. In Rock Island county such an outbreak probably would do extensive damage before the cause could be ascertained. When will the agricultural interests of this country see that it is to their advantage to organize?

The interest of Chicago philanthropists in expressing their sympathy for the 1,000 hotel for young men, with 1,000 beds, is a commendable one. The design is to provide, not permanent homes, but wholesome surroundings for young men on their first reaching the city. The fund is not well covered without the new limitation, which is expected to rise on Wabash avenue below Eighth street. Quarters will be provided at 25 to 40 cents a night. It is another form of the work which has been carried on by Mr. Dewey, excepting that it is for those able to provide self-help.

THE BIRD CENSUS.

Sixty pairs of English sparrows to the square mile, or 7 to every 100 native birds, is the average throughout the United States, according to the "preliminary census of birds of the United States," taken under the direction of government biologists.

The census seems to show that the bird most abundantly found in the United States is the robin, with the English sparrow a close second. In the northeastern United States, where the census was most thorough, there were, on an average, six pairs of robins to each farm of 15 acres. English sparrows averaged five pairs per farm. The other bird is anywhere nearly as abundant as either of these but some are numerous enough to make their local run well into the millions. Taking 100 robins as a unit, other desirable birds were noted in the following proportions:

Catbirds 49
House wrens 38
Brown thrashers 27
Kingbirds 27
Bluebirds 26

The statistics regarding bluebirds are particularly gratifying. Only a few years ago nearly the whole bluebird population of the eastern United States was destroyed by a severe win-

ter, but there are now several million bluebirds in this locality. As for density of population, on each acre of land covered by the census, there was an average of one pair of birds. The record for density comes from Chevy Chase, Md., where 181 pairs were found nesting on 24 acres. Thirty-four species of birds represented.

While there are no previous official census of the federal government that are comparable with this one, several censuses have before been taken by individuals, on more or less limited areas. One census taken in 1905 by a specialist, agrees very closely with the government's census as far as the total number of birds is concerned. It differs, however, regarding the number of English sparrows, showing 160 pairs to the square mile or 15 to every 100 native birds, while the new census, as previously stated, showed only 60 pairs to the square mile or 7 to every 100.

The present bird population is much less than it ought to be, according to the biologists. If birds were given more protection and encouragement there would be an increase in numbers which would be accompanied by a corresponding decrease in the number of insect pests. That breeding birds prefer thickly inhabited centers of population to forests is one of the conclusions of the census. This seems to refute the widespread belief that humans and birds are naturally antagonistic. It also seems probable that as our human population increases so will our bird population.

THE ORATORIO "GOLGOTHA."

Saturday evening, May 22, there will be presented at the Illinois theatre, under the auspices of Augustana college, the oratorio "GOLGOTHA," written by Professor D. Victor Bergquist, head of the college conservatory. This will be the first time that a choral work of this kind composed by a Rock Islander has been presented in the city, and the last makes the occasion one of unusual note in local musical circles.

The oratorio is a big one. There have been a great deal of efforts devoted to its preparation and the presentation means a considerable expense. For this reason, if for no other, it is deserving of public support.

PLANTING "IN THE MOON."

Thousands of Americans who ordinarily hold themselves above petty superstitions, still nurse a belief, handed down to them through many generations, that the moon has some mysterious effect upon plant growth. Science has told them otherwise, but common sense is a slow thing to "get ground" and against it are scores and hundreds as far back as the memory carries with recollections of successful growing of grains, vegetables and fruit "in the moon."


Obtusely sincere in fighting against great odds in the effort to correct a prevailing superstition, the head of the weekly crop letter to correspondents issued by the department of agriculture makes this comment:

Scientists are now convinced that the moon has no more influence on crops than it has upon the temperature or the amount of rain or the winds or any other weather element. The growth of plants depends upon the amount of food in the soil and in the air that is available for them and upon temperature, light, and moisture. The moon obviously does not affect the character of the soil in any way, neither does it affect the composition of the atmosphere. The only remaining way in which it could influence plant growth, therefore, is by its light. Recent experiments, however, show that full daylight is about 400,000 times brighter than full moonlight, yet when a plant gets 1-100th part of normal daylight it thrives little better than in absolute darkness. If 1-100th part of normal daylight is thus too little to stimulate a plant, it seems quite certain that a 100,000th part can not have any effect at all. It is therefore a mere waste of time to think about the moon in connection with the planting of crops. The moon, say the scientists, has nothing more to do with this than it has to do with the building of fences, the time for killing hogs, or any other of the innumerable things over which it was once supposed to exert a strong influence.

SEEING GREAT LAKES.

The Toledo Blade calls attention to the fact that owners of passenger boats on the Great Lakes are anticipating record-breaking business during the coming season. Tourists who are fond of water travel will find themselves unable to go to Europe, and it is thought that people who have been in the habit of spending their vacations abroad will be attracted to the Great Lakes in large numbers. The Blade says:

Among the sections, resorts and recreation grounds capable of taking the place of Europe in the minds of vacationists, the Great Lakes stand well to the front. Each year they have increased in popularity. The travelers thereon return home every fall the eager advertisers of the region. But this year the lake traffic is bound to go up with a jump. It will supply not only beauty, interest, rest and entertainment, but that security for life and limb and freedom, which, just at present, is not to be had abroad.



HEALTH TALKS

William Brady, M.D.

The Great American Amble.

The original American toed straight ahead and carried a tomahawk. He needed no arch supporters but Mother Earth. He didn't know a bunion from a boil and the only cure that interested him was that which his faithful spouse planted, killed, harvested, ground, cooked and served without a sprinkling of women's rights. None of these modern evils bothered the good Indian. He walked like a king of the land and he toed straight ahead.

Some civilized person undertook to improve on the red man's carriage and the outcome was the white man's shoe. At first this article served a useful purpose—it outwore moccasins and saved the feet. But that was only while the shoes were made by hand and to measure.

In the fallness of time machinery crowded back the pioneer shoemaker and turned out footware of the ready-made order. The public no longer had shoes moulded to fit feet; it had its feet moulded to fit the shoes. We are speaking now of the earlier fashions, not of the present.

The manufacturer sized up the human foot and decided it was an ugly thing. He thought it should have an extra curve or two bent into it, and the toes appeared to him too broad, so he shaved them down to a neat, stylish point. This meant pressure between the toes and the shoe, and pressure meant corns. Corns meant credulity, and credulity gave birth to cures. The shoe dealer stocked corn-cures among his many specialties, thus catching "em coming and going, so to speak."

The extra curve, or rather angle, which the shoemaker put in his shoes threw the big toe out of alignment, drove it away from the straight line,

dislocated the head of its metatarsal bone, produced a bunion.

Be an Indian and toe straight ahead if you would avoid foot trouble. Be a specially ugly Indian when buying shoes and get what you want, not what the dealer thinks you need. Straight inside sole lines—almost touching at the moderately rounded toes when the shoes stand side by side. Roomy toe.

Then stop ambling. Train yourself to toe straight ahead or a wee trifle inward and see how much better your feet will feel.

Questions and Answers.
Pellagra: What is pellagra, and how is it treated?

Reply.
A chronic disease of unknown origin. It is characterized by sore mouth and tongue, digestive disturbances, a peculiar skin trouble and more or less mental disturbance of a melancholic or demented type. The most effective treatment known is a diet rich in peas, beans and fresh vegetables.

Heroic Remedy: I am told that skunk grease, if applied daily to chest, throat and bridge of nose, will cure hay fever and asthma. What is your opinion of it?

Reply.
It would be a low, mean case of hay fever or asthma that would hang on after such heroic treatment. Report your result by wireless—don't write.

Best Bust Developer: Kindly state in your columns what, if anything, is considered the best developer for the bust.

Reply.
Mixing bread.

THE VIOLENCE OF COLONEL ROOSEVELT

(Chicago Tribune.)

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt is recognized as a case of violent righteousness. He constantly indulges himself in the rare enjoyment of unmodified opinion. That is force. Force never compromises, never adjusts itself to judgment, never is considerate of circumstance or of consequence, but always is force. The colonel has had and has his very valuable place in our scheme of things as a force. It is a luxury that all citizens cannot indulge because modifications and reservations also have their place in the scheme of things, and the right to be downright and uncompromising must be restricted. We have given the colonel full sway in this highly particularized right, and have allowed him to damn with unclean and uncleanly without mercy because it was valuable to have some one so highly vocalized on that particular work.

But the colonel is pursuing his ancient habit now with less felicity than usually atmosphere his efforts. We have not needed the torch bearer in this crisis which has confronted us. We have needed the same counsel of the elder tribesmen, the men who know life through experience, and who have seen reason and consequence. We have not needed the war dance or the runner with tidings. We have needed composure and restraint.

Therefore when the colonel as an unmitigated and uncompromising force gives his opinions freedom and lets them loose to run the world he is doing the American nation harm. It is at once a waste of time and a necessary use of it to say that he is the best known American. If he assured that whenever he says his full opinion upon an absorbing subject that expression will go wherever wires or wireless can carry it to interested people. A million Americans might rave, yet register none of the effect that this one American will imprint on universal sensitiveness.

And we think that when the government of the United States is endeavoring to decide to the best of its ability a question which holds the dignity of the nation and the happiness and usefulness of hundreds of thousands of this generation of Americans, and which concerns the future of the United States, Mr. Roosevelt might for once qualify his righteousness, abate his opinions, and control his utterances.

We realize that he has said what is in the minds of a great many of his countrymen, but we ask them to accept this statement of the difference

between him and them. He is willing to back his word with all the force he has and to accept any consequence, however filled with torture for himself and suffering for his family, and we doubt that the majority of our other vociferous are.

We ask every rantier to regard himself, in consequence of his ranting, in the trenches, with a respirator over his nostrils, a Springfield in his hands, waiting for the suffocating cloud of poisonous gases to roll by and reveal a surge of charging Germans.

We do not ask him to be afraid of that. If Americans be afraid of that, then God help the American nation; but we do ask the persons of uncompromising opinion and vehement demand for final action to put themselves and not some other fellow, in the way of carrying out the policy they advocate. It is no mitigation of the mischievous Colonel Roosevelt is capable of doing to say that he would accept personally the chances, but it reveals consistency and nobility in his character.

It might be urged with a superficial show of reason that the damage done by such inconsiderate and inflammatory utterances of Mr. Roosevelt, which find a reaction not only here, but also, where they are more damaging, abroad, gain weight by newspaper publication, and that we who censure are guilty principally with regard to the effect that we deplore. The superficiality of that course of reasoning is revealed by the thought that restraint is easily possible to Colonel Roosevelt, but that newspapers have not the collective which would permit an instantaneous good judgment to take effect instantly and universally. Furthermore, it is not a newspaper's province to censor, mitigate, or abate the manifestations of life. Its duty is one of record, and if Colonel Roosevelt must at this juncture call the Germans Hun, the newspapers are powerless to restrain publication of the fact that he has.

The Tribune might have suppressed his statement without in the least reducing its damaging effect. The Tribune has carried, in spite of a great deal of censure, the declaration of Decatur at the head of these columns for a number of months. Can it have occurred to the vociferous that the duty is toward a nonaggressive as well as toward an aggressive country? President Wilson's judgment must be our judgment. It is so in fact and it must be so in theory. It is not the part of rational men to cloud it or raise up dissension against it.

HOMES FOR RURAL TEACHERS

A permanent home, provided by the school community for rural school teachers, is giving great satisfaction where it is in vogue, according to Harold W. Focht in a bulletin just issued by the United States bureau of education.

While out of 3,000 teachers replying to Mr. Focht's inquiries only 73 live in homes provided by the community, the bulletin shows that teachers who have such homes find it possible to become community leaders. "In the few communities reporting permanent homes," declares the bulletin, "the teachers are usually able to project the school into the home and draw the home close to the school. Where teachers' cottages are provided, these, aside from making the teachers' own lives more attractive, naturally become rallying centers for all community activities."

The investigations of Mr. Focht reveal that in rural United States the average time for each public school teacher to remain in any one school is

less than two school years of 140 days each. "This average," says the bulletin, "is very much less for a majority of the teachers; the few permanent, professional teachers alone bringing it up close to the two-year level."

As the average age when teaching is begun is 15 years, and the average number of years taught is only 5½, the bulletin's statistics show that the rural public schools of the country are taught largely by young unmarried people who have no idea of following teaching as a profession.

The conclusions of Mr. Focht are: "So long as teachers continue to be peripatetic, the best results in community leadership can not be expected. A change from amateur to professional teaching in the rural schools would be hastened by giving the teacher a salary that would enable him to provide comfortably for his family, and by compelling the community, through legal enactment to erect a teacher's cottage in close proximity to every

CHORDS AND DISCORDS

WHEN next you hear one of your neighbors saying the United States ought to get into the European war without further parleying ask him if he knows the location of the nearest recruiting office.

THE hardest blow yet delivered by England to Germany is the removal of all Teutons from the membership roll of the Order of the Garter.

"SUNDAY to come in 1917," says headline in Chicago paper. Well, they have been waiting a long time for Sunday in some parts of that city, and a few years more will not matter much.

What Probably Happened.

(Buffalo Express.)
A Cleveland minister warns the young women of the congregation not to be coquetish with the men who are courting them. All of which leads the initiated to think that some gliding one-stepper put an awful book into the good man before he discovered that to her he represented merely theatre tickets and candy.

More Detached Aspect.

(Knickerbocker Press.)
The old belief that human hair can turn white in a single night through fear or grief has no foundation according to scientists. This doesn't mean to include the hair which hangs on the back of the chair.

Where "Angels" Fear to Tread.
(Indianapolis Star.)

Vincent Astor's flying boat was wrecked and the pilot injured. It is difficult to understand how a man with even as much money as Astor has can afford to take a chance in a flying boat.

In Worst Co-Ordination.

(Knickerbocker Press.)
Once more the rattle of the lawn mower is heard in the land. How it reminds one in the early morning hours of the noise associated with a boiler shop running full time!

In the Sense of Sen Sen.

(Cincinnati Times-Star.)
That patriot with a name that sounds like something to sweeten the breath, Sun Yat Sen, may be depended upon to complete the triangle of the present Oriental scenario.

At a Stiff Price.

(Buffalo Express.)
It is officially confirmed that China has accepted all Japanese demands. And China will be in much less danger of encroachment by European powers hereafter because she has accepted them.

Crisp.

(Knickerbocker Press.)
Baltimore's upper crust has been given cause to worry because of the declaration that a Reno divorce is not valid in Maryland.

CHICAGO woman who kicks hubby in the shins and drives him out of bed at night is being sued for divorce. Perhaps the poor woman simply dreams of her early football playing days. If husband would wear shin guards he might be able to defend himself.

MAN of 74 in Chicago awakes at 4:30, but does not rise until 5:30. He explains that the intervening hour is spent in winding his watch. Wonder what's the make?

WISDOM.

The weather man his map surveyed—And then a tiny dot he made.
He scanned the East—and made a second.
And with a pencil sat and reckoned.
He scanned the West—and with precision

Performed a sum in long division.
He conned a telegram—and drew
With compasses a circle true.
He noted the barometer.
And read the anemometer.
Athwart his chart, with curved designs
He traced some isothermal lines.
And having fixed each "high" and "low."
Well satisfied he rose to go.
He clasped his hat upon his head;
"Tomorrow, clear and dry," he said.
But ah, next day came on a rain
Which poured and poured and night and morn.

And soaked the people as they ran—
But not, egad, the weather man.
For he, the wisest thing in town,
Had carried an umbrella down.
—Puck.

MISS Duke, the New York heiress, who turned down European proposals for an American, probably was inspired through reading the family advertisements in which it is claimed the "makins" is always kept free from foreign mixtures.

IT is becoming almost as difficult for a man as it is for a woman to pick millinery this summer.

BEFORE snickering at the advice contained in the bank advertisements ponder a moment over the fact that ten-cent pieces built the tallest skyscraper in New York City.

ATLANTA vaudeville manager, in suing a minister for making accusations against his show, alleges that the defendant is "intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity." Georgia being a dry state, the manager went about as far as could be expected.

JANE Addams demands the immediate cessation of war. Waste of words, Jane. The belligerent rulers have not yet discarded their ear muffs.

NERVOUSLY inclined Italians are said to be having difficulty in steering their spaghetti these days.
J. M. C.

The Daily Story

A Lifelong Regret—By F. A. Mitchel.

When the big European war broke out on the 28th of July, 1914, I was in Berlin. My parents being Germans, though born in America myself, I thought it would please my father if I volunteered to fight the allies. So I went off to Belgium with a company of volunteers and got into the thick of it at once.

My chief delight was scouting. While the German army was reducing the forts about Liege there was work to do in a different way, and I was much better pleased at doing it than hanging about camp, though even the cavalry was pretty busy. I would ride out in neutral ground with a small camera and take pictures of fortifications—that is, when I could get near enough to do so without being discovered.

One day I had been unusually successful and on my way back to my command stopped at a farmhouse for refreshment. A pretty Belgian girl served me, but evidently with a very poor grace, regarding me as an enemy of her country. Between the sexes there is always a special interest in making a conquest where the party to be conquered resists the would be conqueror. I said so many pleasant things to the girl that it was not long before I congratulated myself upon having quite won her over.

Having rested for some time, I was about to mount and ride away when she made an excuse to detain me. I was not unwilling to be detained and spent an hour longer with her, during which period I did more loveness than I had ever done before. I made several efforts to tear myself away, but my little girl looked so reproachful at my going that I consented to remain just a little longer.

I stayed just a little too long. Suddenly hearing the beating of horses' hoofs, I started up with a view to getting away, but before I could mount my horse a squadron of Belgian cavalry came down on me and made me a prisoner. With them was a boy of fourteen whom I had seen about the place when I had first arrived. It was evident that the girl had detained me while she sent him to inform the soldiers of my presence.

I heard the officer in command thank her for the information she had sent him, and she seemed quite proud of what she had done. I was searched, and the photographs I had taken were found on me, to say nothing of my camera. Upon this the officer turned to the girl and said:

"Mademoiselle, you have helped us to quite a prize. While the captive you have given us is in uniform, he has been taking photographs of our works and will be treated accordingly." "How is that?" asked the girl, pale.

Sidelights on the European War

Berlin.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The Institute of the fermentation industries announces the discovery of a method for producing a yeast by mixing sulphate of ammonia with sugar and causing a strong current of air to play upon it. During the fermentation process nitrogen is assimilated from the air and a product rich in albumen is yielded. It is described as an excellent feed-stuff for cows and horses.

The invention promises to have an important effect in solving the problem of food supply. Before the war Germany imported very large quantities of the more concentrated food-stuffs for animals, like barley, Indian corn, and all cake of various kind. So large was the import of such products that more than half of the milk supply of the country was produced from them.

British Headquarters in France.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—"All Fool's Day was not allowed to pass without a practical joke being played on the enemy," writes the British Eyewitness in his latest dispatch. "An aviator flying over the Lille aerodrome dropped a football. It fell slowly through the air and the Germans could be seen hurrying from all directions to take cover from what they evidently thought was a bomb. That it bounded to an enormous height from the ground without exploding was probably taken to be due to a 'delay action' fuse, for it was not until the ball finally came to rest that they emerged from their shelters to examine it. On it was written: 'April fool—Gott strafe England!'"

London.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The first official navy list ever issued without the names of ships has just appeared. It was evidently considered necessary to conceal from the Germans any data which might reveal the full strength of the British navy.

The list of officers and men on active service covers 80 pages of double columns while the royal naval reserve and the volunteer naval reserve occupies 87 pages more. A large number of the volunteer reservists hold temporary commissions. Among them are the following rated as lieutenant commanders: The Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Westminster, Viscount Young, novelist; D. C. Calthorpe, novelist; Lord Loughborough, of Olympic games fame; L. G. Chiozza-Money, the writer on economics; and others.

There are several pages of names of ladies composing Queen Alexandra's royal naval nursing service. The list of sick quarters in all parts of the United Kingdom covers eight pages.

Paris.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—General Tremou, who recently died from injuries sustained in an automobile accident,

"He will be shot."

If any blood remained in the girl's face it vanished, and I thought she would swoon. It occurred to me that she had not considered the importance to herself in the part she was playing.

But there came another turn in the affair. I had gone so long on the road I had taken to look after me. Suddenly while the Belgians were of their guard he appeared at the head of his troops, dashing around a bend in the road from behind trees. The Belgians took to flight, and I was rescued. They were pursued for some distance while I was pulling myself together and getting the arms and accoutrements that had been taken from me. When I had collected everything I could find I turned to the girl who had betrayed me.

I have never in my life seen such a perfect example of sudden change. Crying before me, she looked up into my face with a supplication for forgiveness. I returned it with a stony stare, in which I threw all the contempt I could express. She covered beneath it, and, turning my back upon her, I stalked out of the house, mounted my horse and rode away with my comrades.

We advanced on Paris, were driven back in the battle of the Marne, and six months after the episode I have related I once found myself fighting again in Belgium. Upon a temporary cessation of the fight I looked about me, and the region seemed familiar to me. I was near a house that I recognized as the one in which I had been betrayed.

I had always regretted having, under the strain of narrowly escaping death, dealt so harshly with the girl who had betrayed me. I went to the house and called for her, intending to speak a kindly word to her, but when I asked for her I was told that she was dead.

I winced. She was beyond either my contempt or my forgiveness.

"Did she die of an injury?" I asked.

"No. A young uhlán came by here one day, and she detained him while she sent her brother to inform some Belgian cavalry of his presence. They came and captured him, but he was rescued by his own men. The girl never forgave herself for having betrayed him and pined away and died. It's likely that she fell in love with him without knowing it."

I turned away with a pang. It is not long since the end of the story, but somehow I feel that there will always be a sore spot in my heart, a lasting regret that I was unable to forgive her, possibly to save her from a premature death.

was virtually the commander-in-chief of the army during the period of his service as vice-president of the higher war council. He is well remembered by all the officers who served under him for his vigor, quickness of decision and plain way of speaking. After the annual army maneuvers in 1914 in the Champagne province, he addressed the general officers as "usual under such circumstances. He started out in the usual honeyed tone and finished as follows:

"Gentlemen," he said, "if the great emperor had been able to come back among us and witness the maneuvers that we have just accomplished upon the scene of his glorious exploits he would find that we have borne ourselves in a particularly pitiable manner."

The severity of his criticisms made him a great many political enemies and it was this more than anything else that brought about his resignation in 1911.

London.—The London Medical Graduate College and Polytechnic on Chelsea street, for many years a small but prominent center of medical research, has been closed. Its most important feature, the Hutchinson museum, has been acquired by the Johns Hopkins Medical school of Baltimore.

The museum represents the life work of the late Sir Jonathan Hutchinson, one of the greatest clinicians of his times. The collection consists of original colored drawings, several hundred in number, plates, engravings, woodcuts and photographs. The Lancet, commenting on the transfer of the museum to America, says: "The loss to this country is to be deplored, but it has found a home in the most famous of the American medical schools, where it may be put to greater use than here, as the teaching which it embodies must be less familiar there."

The London Suffragette, the weekly organ of the "Women's Social and political union," which was suspended on the outbreak of the war, is making its reappearance. It will be edited by Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who has just returned from the United States. For the present, the journal will deal chiefly with the women's side of the war situation.

May 14 in American History.

1265—Dante Alighieri, Italian poet, born in Florence; died 1321.

1787—General Washington met with the first constitutional convention in Independence hall, Philadelphia.

1806—Carl Schurz, noted German-American scholar and patriot, died; born 1830.